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### The Land Battle of Santiago.

Ten years ago to-day an American army corps drove the Spaniards from their intrenchments on the ridge of San Juan and the land battle of Santiago was won. On the American side the casualties were only 230 killed and 1,284 wounded, no greater than occurred on many a forgotten field in the civil war.

Compared with Gettysburg Santiago was a small engagement if the importance of battles is to be reckoned only by the tally of killed and wounded; and the Spanish conflict was a little war compared with the struggle to preserve the Union. So it was called after the noise of it had waned and survivors perceived that the campaign in Cuba was lightly regarded by veterans of the civil war. But history will write down the conflict that cost Spain her colonies in the New World and the Far East a great war in its consequences, though the result could never have been in doubt. It transformed the United States from an isolated and care free nation into a responsible world Power. It made her a leading participant in the inevitable struggle for the Pacific. It confronted her with militant and multitudinous Asia. Only dimly apprehended are the issues, but that they will affect civilization and shake the earth is a common belief.

As time goes on the land battle of Santiago will gain in importance. Historians will consider its relation to the conflict as a whole. They will not dismiss it to the limbo of minor battles because the casualty list was not impressive. In his preface to "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" Sir EDWARD CREASY SAVE:

" It is not the number of killed and wounded in a battle that determines its general historical importance. It is not because only a few hundred fell in the bastle by which Joan of Arc captured the Tourelles and raised the slege of Orleans that the effect of that crisis is to be judged."

It is true that when SAMPSON's ships overwhelmed CERVERA'S squadron the ability of Spain to carry on the war collapsed; with her sea power destroyed she could end neither reenforcements nor supplies. the latter urgently needed, to her numerically strong army in Cuba, and Havana had to fall because Santiago and the squadron were lost. But the importance of the land battle will loom large if it be granted that the American victory forced CERVERA'S squadron out of the harbor to meet its fate in the Caribbean. The sea fight was a consequence of the land battle. The initiative had been taken by the army, and its victory delivered the finest ships of the Spanish mavy into the hands of the Americans only two days later.

Havana, whatever the cost, would have been reduced by an investing army if CERVERA'S squadron had never crossed the Atlantic, but will not historians view the triumph of the American fleet off Santiago, a success that made further resistance by Spain futile, in the light of the victory already won by the American infantry on San Juan? So regarded, the land battle of Santiago ceases to be a minor conflict. If the sea fight was decisive, the land fight will have almost an equal historical value.

# Brazil, Japan and Great Britain.

One of the secret reasons for urging Copgress at its late session to empower our Navy Department to begin this year four battleships of the highest class, instead of two, has been disclosed since it was announced that the three Dreadnoughts that are being built for Brazil in England will be launched shortly. Although the Rio de Janeiro Government has not acknowledged that these vessels are for sale, it is widely believed that they can be obtained by any Power willing to offer a considerable advance on the cost. The impression is current in some quarters that at least two purchasers are ready to come forward, to wit, Germany and Japan.

We call the three new Brazilian warships "Dreadnoughts," but as a matter of fact they will be more formidable vessels. Their displacement will be 25,000 tons, and their main armament will consist of twelve instead of ten 12 inch guns, which, moreover, will be so arranged as to give additional weight of fire in every direction. It is obvious, then, that whatever Power shall acquire and place in commission these three champions of the sea will temporarily possess a marked advantage over any competitors. That is why the possibility of Brazil's three Dreadnoughts being sold interests keenly Great Britain and the United States. That Germany could find the funds to buy them is certain enough, and although Japan has been reputed since the Peace of Portsmouth to be in financial straits, it is to be observed that she has gone on increasing her navy with unparalleled celerity and has always found the means wherewith to supply her army with perfected,

thoroughly modern weapons. The misgiving with which many Englishmen view the future disposition of the Brazilian Dreadnoughts was ex-

requested to give the assurance that it would not permit these warships to be sold to a Power whose interests might e opposed to those of Great Britain. The First Lord of the Admiralty evaded an answer for the time, on the ground that until the vessels shall be placed upon the market it would be premature to discuss the subject. The answer is not satisfactory to Americans, for although the British Government undoubtedly has the right to acquire any warships built in British yards and to prevent them from being delivered to any purchaser of whom it may not approve—we may take for granted that no British Government would approve of Germany in that capacity-we can scarcely suppose that the British Government would forbid a transfer of the vessels to Japan, a Power with which it has contracted an offensive as well as a defensive alliance.

Let us assume for the moment that Brazil should evince a willingness to sell her three Dreadnoughts to the United States. Our Federal Executive could not buy them without authorization by Congress, and the next session of the present Congress is far away. It is true that in such a conjuncture some great American magnate might demonstrate pretty cogently the uses of wealth by stepping forward and purchasing the warships in his individual capacity, subsequently offering them to his country as a free

gift, or holding them at her disposal. Would Great Britain, however, venture to sanction a sale of the Brazilian Dreadnoughts to the United States if her Japanese ally should protest against such a transaction on the plea that it would be gravely detrimental to her interests? That is but one of the many awkward questions that should have been foreseen and considered before Lord LANSDOWN signed that alliance with Japan which is already deplored by so many Englishmen and is causing them to look forward eagerly to 1915, when, unless extended, the compact expires by limitation.

We add that Great Britain's power to prevent a sale of the Dreadnoughts would of course cease after they had been delivered to Brazil and had been conveyed beyond British jurisdiction. A transfer of the warships might be made on the high seas. Is it credible, however, that the Rio de Janeiro Government would enter into a transaction which on its face would be unfavorable to the interests of its best friend, the chief consumer of its principal staple and the firm upholder of the Monroe Doctrine?

The Counsel of Despair. It is too late! This is the patter of Democratic delegates who have not the courage to fight to the last the nomination of Mr. BRYAN, or else have no real desire to fight it. It is not too late if they want to save their party, keep it from being futile and ridiculous, and

tendencies of Rooseveltism. It is never too late to be discharged,

cured, from bedlam. The fact is that many of the Democrats opposed to Mr. RRYAN as well as many Democrats who are committed to him are still under the spell of disaster. Democracy means BRYAN and another licking. They are used to it; and then they are convinced that TAFT will be a good President.

Surgeon Stokes and the Relief.

A Washington newspaper, the Herald has found great consolation and much encouragement in the fact that the hospital ship Relief, commanded by Surgeon STOKES, has got along very well since it foined the fleet, has received and treated many patients, and has fallen into no trouble of any kind. All of which is accepted by the Herald as triumphantly disposing of the gloomy apprehensions of the line officers, Admiral Brownson in particular, and as justifying the course of President ROOSEVELT, who overruled Brownson and ushered in Surgeon-Gen-

eral RIXEY's absurd experiment. Of course the most serious of the forebodings entertained by Brownson and shared by every naval officer who knows anything whatever about his business have not been illustrated, favorably or otherwise, by the experiences of the Relief thus far. It would be better, naturally, to have her under command of a naval officer, thus leaving Surgeon STOKES entirely free to attend to his professional duties, for that arrangement would permit of the employment, as a sailing crew, of regular United States enlisted men and petty officers. For the moment, however, the Relief is part of the fleet, included in the authority of the Admiral in Chief, and therefore no questions of discipline have arisen. Surgeon STOKES has not an independent command and to him have been presented no problems of navigation or original action of any kind. At present the ship is a mere hospital tender, under the orders of the flag and subjected to none of the ordinary every day emergencies of naval life. The sailing master's directions have emanated from the flagship, not from Surgeon STOKES, and nothing practical has been proved. Let us hope that this highly satisfactory condition will be maintained. No one wishes any harm to the Relief or its very accomplished commander. Surgeon STOKES is a man of exceptional character, one of the ablest doctors in the entire service. and endowed with many and conspicuous gifts besides. It is no fault of his that he knows nothing of the control and navigation of a vessel. It will be the fault of others should circumstances later involve him in difficulties of which

We assume that the Relief will be left behind when the warships sail for the South Sea countries and for Japan. She is not a seagoing vessel in the strict meaning of the term, having been built for the New York, Boston and Portland passenger trade. She is swift and perhaps well suited for summer business in reasonably smooth waters, but it is rapidly approaching midwinter in South Sea waters, with just such gales as we have in the northern Atlantic during December, January and February; and when the ships go to Japan in late August and September it will be to meet the typhoons

no one can foresee the end.

folly of which none of our Admirals, we think, would be capable. It is possible, therefore, that the question of Surgeon STOKES's fitness as a commander, charged with responsibility and invested with initiative, may be involved further on.

Let us hope not, however. He is an admirable officer, who should never have been made the possible victim of such a wild experiment.

### The Public Service Commission.

In its latest formal outgiving in its own praise the Public Service Commission is rather premature. The measure of its success is not yet determined. Not until October 1 or thereabouts will it be possible to say whether it has accomplished the object to which its expensive energles have been devoted.

Even then there are likely to be disputes and questionings. If WILLIAM M. IVINS gets the Republican nomination for Governor, can WILLIAM R. WILLCOX be expected to regard the commission as having achieved an unqualified success? And if Mr. WILLCOX is selected for this honor, who will look to Mr. IVINS for violent demonstrations of approval?

### A Tennessee June Festival.

The flerce vigor, the delight in noise. the talent for decoration and the conspicuous feminism that used to distinguish the good old days of PEFFER and LEWELLING and JERRY SIMPSON in Kansas seem to have moved to the South. Georgia did nobly in these directions. Tennessee seems to have excelled her. Particularly did the female partisans of the Hon. EDWARD WARD CARMACK and prohibition appeal brilliantly to the eve. Red was their color, a just compliment

to Mr. CARMACK'S rufousness, but seemingly an unfortunate hue for the foes of that which looketh red within the cup. Tennessee was hung with red. however. Everything was red but the lemonade. Red banners at the polling places, red sashes, red ribbons, red belts, "high paper crowns of red paper bearing the letters 'W. C. T. U.' in white." red hats, red parasols. Parades of women and girls in red uniforms and red ribbons. Red devilwagons, red floats, parades all red. As for the Carmack men on parade, a Patterson organ hints amenely at painted noses and faces:

" Many, in fact most of the men who wore Carmack badges, needed no ribbons to indicate their amilations, looking the part without such adorn-

A donkey with red ribbons streaming from behind his ears and drawing a garbage cart was labelled "Carmack, probably an invention of the enemy. Carmack songs were sung by the girls, and banners bore such devices as:

" Rum or Ruin," "Give the Boys a Chance to Become Men," "Old Booze Must Go," "Drink Ruins Homes," "The Battle Is Not Ours, but Gon's." "Vote as You Pray," "The Real Issue-Home or attract into it conservatives and dis-Salpons," "Down With the Traffic," "Papa, Vote satisfied Republicans alarmed by the for Me," "Wife of Whiskey," "Tennessee's Going Dry." "Remember Mother's Prayer." "You Will Meet That Ballot at Judgment," "I Wish Mother Could Vote," "Gop Sees Your Ballot," "Vote Against Liquor for the Children's Sake," "On the Water Wagon," "Tennessee Protects the Birds, Why Not the Children!" "Home or Hell," "Save the Poor Old Drunkard," "Saloons Can't Live Without Boys," "Saloons, Sadness, Snares and Sorrow," "Womes Are Praying for Protection," "Consider, Conclude

The Pattersonians took true conservative ground. Women and children belong at home. Hymns and lemonade is to be noticed, however, that they had no objection to ladies with white badges and ribbons and parasols, and they commend the ditty sung by the Ninth ward children of Nashville:

" We can't vote for PATTERSON But our daddles can and will."

It was a great picnic, a sort of lingering carnival and summer festival. If "Old Booze" won the Reds have certainly had a good deal of fun for their money.

# Playing Mr. Roosevelt's Game.

The Vermont Democrats took the trouble to pass a resolution objecting to the methods by which Mr. TAFT was nominated. As the Vermont Democrats refused to instruct for BRYAN they have a right to criticise Mr. ROOSEVELT'S successful performance at Chicago. /The Bryan Democrats have not. The nomination of BRYAN is just as much a part of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S programme as the nomination of TAFT. It was expected, foreseen. Apparently the expectation was correct. Already we see the business world and people in general convinced that the Democrats, faithful to their twelve years folly, will oblige Mr. ROOSEVELT and make TAFT's election sure. The whole thing is settled. TAFT is as good as elected. The only doubt is whether even another beating will dislodge BRYAN from his profitable job as boss and exploiter of the Democracy.

To play right into the enemy's hands, to do exactly what Mr. ROOSEVELT counted on, deliberately to abandon any hope of victory: this is what everybody believes that the Democrats will do. Yet they are always shouting about being the party of the people. The people don't happen to be a pack of infernal fools.

# . The New York Public.

The reluctance of the operating managers of the Interborough company to adopt side door cars for the subway is based ostensibly on the belief 'that these cars, however suitable for other communities, will not be successful in New York for the reason that the New York public is too careless or ignorant to use them properly. The grounds for this opinion do not seem sufficient to support it.

The only radical change in street car; construction that has been attempted in New York is exhibited in the "pay as you enter" vehicles now running on the Madison avenue line. This line serves practically all classes of the population, including well to do native Americans on the east of Central Park, prospercus foreigners living on the upper East Side, recently arrived immigrants of the lower East Side, strangers arriving by the New York Central lines, commuters, &c. The new cars have proved pressed some weeks ago in the House of which prevail in those latitudes at that suchrely accordance, when the Government was time of the year. To take the Relief them is concerned, unless the public

along upon such a cruise would be a has been misled. The introduction of this style of conveyance led to some difficulty in other towns. Here it was received with the utmost good humor, and a very mixed lot of passengers has done its best to cooperate with the company in the effort for an improved

> transportation service. Experience seems to indicate that the New York public is neither so ignorant nor so obstinately anxious to be uncomfortable as the officials of the Interborough assert. There is no reason to think that with proper encouragement it will not try to get out of side doors in subway cars whatever advantages they afford.

> The result of the recount of the votes cast in the election of 1905 in this city is the complete viridication of the election officers and a surprising testimonial to their remarkable socuracy. Justice LAMBERT expressed this clearly in his instructions to the jury when

"It must appear plain to you, as it does to me, that the accuracy of the original count of the votes was quite as correct as we have reached in this pro-

Serious men have never doubted the substantial correctness of the count. The contestant in this case may have believed his wild and unfounded charges; but this is hard to imagine. The ory of "fraud" has supplied him with political capital for three years. In this circumstance is found perhaps the reason of the willingness to utter it so peristently.

We conceive it to be a most valuable lesson that has been taught to the entire country in the recount. It has demonstrated the essential honesty and accuracy of one of the most important incidents of the choosing of public officers by popular vote.

### EDUCATION THAT COUNTS. Effective Agricultural Instruction Develop-

ing in the West. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two tional systems recently appearing in THE SUN are unusually good because they go recent number, points to the fact that the graduates of agricultural colleges rarely go back to the farm, but are inclined to take Government and bureau positions. The other, a letter from Arthur Pulsford, alleges that there is much in the educational systems of

a letter from Arthur Pulsiona, alleges that there is much in the educational systems of Eastern States to make young men and women discontented with rural life.

In the first case the result is not an evil. The young men who take positions in the various bureaus, State and national, are apt to make their influence feit far and wide, as one may see in the work of Gifford Pinchot. In the claim made by Mr. Pulsford there is a great deal of truth.

In the matter of making school education effective in life our Western educational brethren have certainly surpassed those in the East. In the webfoot State of Oregon Principal Kerr of the State Agricultural College carries his instruction not only from the farm to the college but also from the college to the farm. In the latter competent instructors, most of whom were brought up on the farm, work directly with the farmers, examining soils, demonstrating crop possibilities, instructing in the best methods of treating plant and animal diseases, &c. Other instructors werk in rural schools, teaching youngsters the mysteries of grafting, crossfertilization, the selection of seeds, cheese and butter making, &c., not only in theory but also in the actual work of experimental farms and gardens.

Perhaps the webfoot youngster may be a

but also in the actual work of arms and gardens.

Perhaps the webfoot youngster may be a trifle short of knowledge necessary to analyze compound and complex sentences, but he certainly knows how to make a farm pay.

J. W. REDWAY. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 2

# A TONIC FOR GENIUS.

Distressed Author Ellis Advised to Brace Up and Shut Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN OF 25 Mr. Morton Ellis very interestingly set forth his woes and unconsciously explained them. such ability to starve in New York city, and a crim manifestly of his own perpetration. He must be a poorly qualified man who cannot eke even a pittance in this great city, just to keep going, the re-mainder of his time being restricted to literary endeavor. I think I would rather work a couple of hours a day as guard (indeed, I have often thought of it as an opportunity to study varied human nature), than starve and beat on the doors of an unappreciative world, and I know that an work would not forever allenate my thoughts from

hings literary, if ever. Will you pardon my personal allusion, Mr. Rilla! I have almost a charter membership in the horde of literary scribbiers who are unappreciated, bu and pay high, for my living, my comforts and my uxuries, and the while I have indulged in the t lucrative pastime of writing four books. This too, during a pessod of hardest work, and hours running from ten to fourteen in number, of dull routine business. The net result is better work, sincere work and steady advancement both is

business and in literature.
I ask Mr. Ellis's pardon if I seem bumptious, as ords are meant to be helpful even if severe.

W YORK, June 29. WILLIAM EVARTS.

# Whine No More.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In reply to Mr. Morton Ellis, if he will excuse an honest ex pression of opinion: What does he whine for? Sup pose the world or fate, whatever the editors may b called, does refuse him a living, strange as seem to him, "there are others," but if we have any manliness we don't whine. It is just possible any maniness we don't waine. It is just possible that if fickle fortpine suddenly favored Mr. Ellis and he were promoted to a position of power and responsibility, he, too, might in his turn send back a manuscript marked with that dear blue pencil, far too familiar, "not available."

Literature is a grand, noble calling, but the whiner does not deserve to succeed. If Mr. Morton has any good red blood in his veins let him either do better work or different work, and although the idea may seem new to him, there are other occu-pations besides literature which cultivate muscle whatever a person undertakes there is compet

tion; and discouragements, but every one likes and respects a brave, manly way of accepting defeat. Only the brave deserve to succeed in literature, and if starvation is necessary it is better to do so PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 28.

# An Overworked Phrase.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "It is pointed out" is another scatence to which should be given a well carned rest. This sentence occurred three times in a quarter column story in a Washington paper\_to-day. Some newspaper writers can't get along without it apparently.

Washington, D. C., June 30.

Wilhelmus at the Bridge. Then out spake Bill Bryanus-For speaking was his graft-"To every Democrat on earth Dark looms the name of Taft.

Dark looms the name But how can we die better carful odds, Than facing fearful od For the ashes of Free Silver And other fallen gods? "Then nominate, Sir Chairman

I, with one more to help me, Will hold Bill Taft at bay. Must stop right now, by geet In this campaign with me?" Governor Johnson

General Weaver,
Judge Gray,
Archibald McNell,
Ex-Governor Vardamar
George Fred Williams, Then out spake Mayor McClelian, William R. Hoarst,

&c., &c., &c. A statesman proud was he: "Lo, I'll not grace the second place In this campaign with theer And out spake lots of others, As bold as they could be:

THE DEAD HAND IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, June 30 .- Three words adequately comprehend all that is printable in the comments of up-State Democrats upon the prospects of the Denver convention. These are "Bryan and bust." The odd thing about this is that despite all the various splits and factions and family divisions in the Democratio party in the State, about Bryan there is absolute, impressive and unprecedented harmony. To about every brand of Democrats the nomination of Mr. Bryan seems to mean a long vacation so far as politics in this State are concerned.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the situation as viewed from the Capitol. which serves as a sort of clearing house, is the fact that it is not the old time enemies of Mr. Bryan that are showing any animated resentment. On the contrary there seems to be some unanimity on their part in selecting this summer to go abroad. The real excitement is among the not inconsiderable number of Democrate who had genuine or fancied booms or boomlets for State office a few months ago, and among the equally sensitive element who hold State office now and are willing to remain.

Here the impending Bryan nomination i making the real disturbance. Not as a matter of sentiment, not as a matter of platform principle, but as a matter of jobs or votes or both. What the Bryan thing means to the office seeking class is revealed in the comment of one of the Democrats, whose name has been heard of frequently in connection with the head of the next State ticket.

"If it's Byan," said he yesterday, "it may be my health and it may be my business, but one or the other will remove me from the field in the autumn. For Bryan means the dead hand for the State ticket." And it is as a "dead hand" that this portion of the Democratic party is considering another Bryan campaign.

Then there are the officeholders. Their comment is not essentially different.

"It means the body of death for us, said the holder of one comfortable job. who has no desire to part with it.

The thing comes down to about this: The more practical and ambitious the Democrat, the more utterly hopeless and disgusted the talk of another Bryan campaign makes him. There is not one to be found who dissents from the notion that the end of the State campaign will come with the nomination of Bryan, and this judgment is not based upon any moral or intellectual prejudices.

"The people of this State simply won" get the Bryan habit." This is the way it strikes the practical men.

Not less eloquent, in its way, as evidence of the complete agreement as to the result of the Bryan reincarnation is the course of the men who led the fight against him and bolted his nomination formerly. Most of these men are now interested in the fight against the Murphy-Conners régime. In large part they are members of the Home Rule Democracy. A few weeks ago it was a matter of serious consideration whether the fight against Bryan should not be included in the fight against Murphy and Conners, if these leaders should surrender to Bryan at Denver.

Then came the widespread appreciation of the weakness of Bryan in the State. Now these very same men are planning to stay "regular," because they believe that the Bryan campaign will fall of its own weight and that for them the really important thing is to be in a tactically strong position to work for party reorganization when the Bryan campaign is over. In a word, to the enemies of Mr. Bryan his prospects in the State seem so contemptible that they are already discounting his defeat to the extent of refraining from any drastic steps against him.

When it comes to the question of an affirmative fight against Bryan, however, there is simply no evidence of it on the surface of the State situation. Up the State as in New York there exists the belief that the solid New York delegation will be against Bryan. A few up-State Democrats have made frantic appeals to Charles F. Murphy to declare himself against Bryan in advance. But of course these have failed, and they represent about all that has been attempted recently.

The really significant and impressive fact about the up-State situation is the atmosphere of hopelessness that seems to mark the feeling of Democrats everywhere. A few months ago there was a general atmosphere of elation, there was talk about a "Democratic year," and the "rainbow chasers" were hard at work. They are idle now. There is no more talk about a "Democratic year" in New York State. Practically all that is to be heard is academic speculation as to what it "might have been without Bryan."

What the Democrats of the State are actually doing, so far as Albany is an index. is sitting down and discussing the outlook of the next campaign with Bryan as a candidate, in much the same frame of mind as if the State Democracy was about to be seized upon by the mysterious and fatal African "sleeping sickness," which to them seems to share not a few symptoms with malignant Bryanism. There is no talk of a cure and no notion of a recovery, but over the whole party, irrespective of faction, and upon each individual Democrat seems to rest the benumbing weight of a Bryan blight, which brings an atmosphere of complete hopelessness.

It is the "dead hand," stretched out and likely to fasten upon the State ticket. as well as the national, that seems to have deprived the up-State Democrats of even the power of protest. They see it coming, they realize its effect, but about their only significant comment seems to be, "What's the use?"

Yankee Robinson on Broadway. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been reading with interest your articles in regard to circuses under tents in New York. If my memory serves me right I attended a circus when a boy of seven or eight given by Yahkee Robinson at the corner of Thirty-fourth street, now occupied by Macy & Co. Can any old timer verify this? It was in 1866 or 1869. Ar OLD NEW YORKER.

Illumination. tary Taft recently saw the Great

A CHANCE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bryan were twenty years younger and his mental muscles were not so indurated by years of useless work talking, dictating, writing, preaching and travelling over the country, he could make and execute a plan of flank assault on the Taft position that might be successful in November.

There are many indications in the political outlook that voters are weary of the Roosevelt-Bryan rubadub they have had during the last half dozen years. The voters have had more than enough of screaming over railroads, malefactors of great wealth and predatory rich. Already the new injunction issue and the demand for publication of campaign expenditures the main sustenance of politicians, have begun to be tedious. For a while it seemed as if curiosity could be awakened by a desire to know how much the nomination campaign of Taft had cost himself or his family or the War Department, and what sums had been expended for Bryan, but the inquisitiveness has been short lived.

The Republican leaders have fortified themselves in evident expectation of an assault in front along the lines of Bryan's ancient skirmishes against the "trusts" as main objects of assault and have left Republican tariff positions quite uncared for. A vigorous raid on them, led by new Demooratio leaders selected at Denver, might play havoo with the Roosevelt-Taft ticket, always provided that the country wishes lestruction of the industrial trusts, at which the Sherman law of 1890 was really simed. as the spellbinder of either of the politica parties can see if he will examine the nine. teenth and twenty-first volumes of his made mecum, the Congressional Record.

That Sherman law was not aimed at railways or workingmen any more than at dancing women or opera singers. Its sole purpose, in the beginning, was to destroy combinations uniting domestic manufacturers to prevent competition and keep up prices behind the tariff wall. The law has utterly failed in that attempt.

The trusts that Bryan, Roosevelt and Taft would regulate or extirpate have proved themselves to be immune behind the Dingley tariff.

If the young Democrats at Denver, led by Gray, who participated in the Senate debate, and Johnson, were to assail that tariff as a means of getting at the obnoxious "trusts," throwing aside Bryan's stupid strategy, the Republican leaders would very likely be put into utter demoralization. General Taft is quite unprepared to defend existing tariff schedules from a

sudden but well organized assault. An attempt on his part to defend even the Carnegie trust organized and sheltered behind the McKinley and Dingley tariffs would be fatal to him. The basis of that trust was an implied contract years ago that if the Republican leaders would set up a tariff wall of 40 or 50 or 60 per cent, the beneficiaries would construct iron and steel works that should make the United States self-sustaining and independent in that relation. The contract has been kept by each party, but the country is rebelling, as the politicians say, against an outcome which is the Carnegie trust, so rich that in 1901 it gave to Scottish universities \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds of the American steel company.

Scotchmen now complain that the Carnegie trust has out of the American tariff pauperized Scottish universities and stu-

If Bryan had not by a dozen years of brooding over silver dollars and railroads become a mollycoddle he would discover which way lies the possibility of a successful raid on the position of the enemy of Democracy. NEW LEADERSHIP.

### NEW YORK, June 30. Mr. Howella's Way of Saving Things.

From Putnams and the Reader. In the personalia of travel Mr. Howells is just as inevitable an observer and characterizer. Who, before him, has ever touched off with so true a "woman of business" in England as has been achieved by him when he speaks of "the bright, unintelligent eyes" of "the office ladies" at the hotel in Plymouth? And how many and agreeable im-pressions of rurality and child life in England are bound up in that delicious phrasing of his about a "little cottage girl who was like a verse of Words-worth," and whose curtsey, "so shy, so dear, dropped with such a dip of the suddenly weakening little knees," that our own dear sentimental traveller would like (so he affirms) to pick it up and put it right then and there into his notebook for safekeeping: Yes, unhestiatingly we say Sentimental Traveller, imputing therewith to our tender hearted American the same charm (with whatever super-addition of other qualities) that one may find in the peregrinating pages of Sterne.

# Milk Diet for Austrian Soldiers.

Vienna correspondence Pall Mail Gazette. •
Some interesting experiments in the direction of vegetarianism in regard to soldiers' diet are being made by the Austrian military authorities. The orders to test the value of milk and milk products especially cheese, in the daily dietary of the troo Skim milk, which is usually rather despised, is a to be taken into account. It is suggested that recrults would form a very good subject for experiment and that they might be given smaller ratio of meat, with increased allowances of vegetables and pastry and puddings composed of milk and

The War Office is especially anxious to ascertain how such a reformed scale of diet would meet the requirements of the troops in maneuvres and field exercises. It is understood that the private soldiers

The Handicap Taft Must Overcome. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: 'I belong to the sex which (in Massachusetts) is not permitted to vote in Presidential elections, but that does not prevent me from being much interested in the outcome of the campaign. I would like to se Tast ejected, but I don't think he will be until Sher man shaves those side whiskers off. They make

sade against them? By the way, what is the name of such facial bric-a-brac? May Irwin calls them mudguards. I have heard them referred to as comn handles, side

BOSTON, June 27. Endless Chair in Kansas. From the Americus Greeting. The raspberry crop is now ripe, but the chickens are picking them. The bawks are catching the

chickens, the people are shooting the hawks, the city marshal is after the shooters, the public is after the city marshal at all times, and the wet weather Of all the places on the map Whose names are wont to choke us There isn't one can run a lap

There isn't one whose very name a such a sure escort to fame. Het het hot hot Hohokust Esopus used to have the call, And Oshkosh used to poke us Right in the ristbles; but all Must yield to old Hohokus A burg, a town, a spot, a spe

With happy old Hohokus

Het het ho! ho! Hohokus! There's Kankakee and Kalamaroo. And down in Jersey Squankum too Lies somewhere near Hohokus: But for a scream, a smirk, a sm The latter beats 'em all a mile, Het het hot hot Hohokust

Hoboken, take a seat 'way back! You're common as the crocus; Why, even whooping Hackensack Is second to Hohokus; For here's a joyful Jersey burg Hel hel hol hol Hohokusi

BORRETTS LOVE.

THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.

If Hetsy Ross Did Not Make It, Who Eld? Asks the Memorial Association. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE AM attack has been made on the authenticity of the title of Betsy Ross as the maker of the first American flag. On behalf of the Am can Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association, which includes in its membership more than a million patriotic citizens, it is proper that the association should give the facts in the case as they have been known in Philadelphia for more than a century and

quarter.
The building at 239 Arch street has been The building at 239 Arch street has been designated as the birthplace of the American flag and has been publicly visited for more than fifty years. It was there Betsy Rose lived. Public school children in the city of Philadelphia have been directed by the principals and superintendents to visit this landmark on Flag Day, June 14, and thousands of them was the city of the city

of them make the pilgrimage every year. The grandson of Betsy Ross, George Canby, a resident of Philadelphia, who died on February 26, 1907, was a director of the memorial association. He told each and every member and the officers and board of directors the cumstances had been related to him in his boyhood by his grandmother, Betsy Ross, and ften repeated to him by his mother.

the traditions of the city of Philadelphia, ducted by a score of patriotic societies, has never shaken the truth of the statement that the first flag was made at 239 Arch street. In the attack now made by Mr. William J. Campbell, a member of the Historical Sites Committee for Founders' Week, a cherished andmark of the nation is branded as a "fake." To deal thus lightly with a place that is revered by millions is indeed hardy. This self-approving iconoclast offers no proof of his statement that the story of the birth of

In support of Betsy Ross stands the fact that her uncle, George Ross, was one of the committee of three appointed by the Continental Congress to design a flag. Washing-

nental Congress to design a flag. Washington and Robert Morris were the other two members.

Some one other than the three gentlemen on the committee had to do the actual sewing of the flag, and the natural sequence that led up to Betsy Ross being the woman selected has never been disputed before.

It is incumbent upon the Historic Sites committee to call upon Mr. Campbell for evidence that the title of Betsy Ross is false it is incumbent upon Mr Campbell for evidence that the title of Betsy Ross is false it is incumbent upon Mr Campbell to furnish some evidence that somebody else made the flag if the Betsy Ross title is to fall. She was for sixty years an authorized manufacturer of flags for the United States Government. Documentary evidence of this is in the hands of the flag flassociation.

The association has the affidavits of a score

of flags for the United States Government. Documentary evidence of this is in the hands of the flag flasociation.

The association has the affidavits of a score of men and women who attest the statements that George Canby made relative to Betsy Ross being the maker of the first flag. The association, before it purchased the bouse, was engaged in the work of spreading the story of the birth of the flag for ten years, from December, 1898, to June 14, 1998. Durling that entire time, when the newspapers of the country and the world were teeming with news about the Betsy Ross house, there was never an attack on the title.

Before accepting the property the association made exhaustive researches to be convinced that no error was being made. There has never heretofore been a question as to Betsy Ross having made the flag for the committee comprising Washington, Morris and her uncle, George Ross.

It is clearly the duty of the Council of Phila delphia to demand that Mr. Campbell produce more than his flippant assertion of "fake" to destroy a most honored and unique landmark of the American people. When he falls, as he must, the sites committee's action should be reversed.

If the unsubstantiated word of a man who takes no pains to ascertain the truth is to be accepted by the nation, then the title of no landmark or character in history is secure.

What are Mr. Campbell's facts? What did his investigation consist of? Whom did he interview?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Secretary American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why s it you have not served the public faithfully Saloon League? Is it possible you are unaware that the Prohibition party hopes to land its representative in the White House, in the person of William J. Bryan? That he and the Prohibitionists hope to gain the Presidency through false pretences? Do you know that he is pledged, if elected, to do all in his power to have nation wide prohibition in these United States, and that word has been advanced along the line of the Anti-Saloon League forces to do their utmost to secure for him the nomination and vote for him

facts. BALTIMORE, June 30.

on the west coast of India.

From the Far East. Japan's revenue for the last fiscal year (to March 31) exceeded the estimates by \$31,000,000

Burma is making money out of peanut growing The peanut acreage increased from 3,800 acres in 1908 to 80,000 acres in 1907.

India is buying many more American windmilla as the result of wider and more persistent canvassing for orders. An Illinois manufacturer is shipping a carload (forty mills) to Bombay for use

Japan has 32 timepiece factories, of which 25are in Nagoya, 1 in Tokio and 6 in Osaka. The annual output is 209,792 standing clocks, 441,755 hange

Twenty years ago a German taught the Japanese how to make shell buttons, Now Japan is exporting shell buttons to Germany, France and

Japan is making an attempt at locomotive con-struction. As an experiment five engines are being built at the Hyogo Rallway works. One is completed and in use, giving satisfaction, Pekin is building a large factory to make window glass, which is largely used in China and forms one of its principal imports from foreign countries. The capital is Chinese, the machinery British, and

Germans will manage the factory. The glass-works at Posham, province of Shantung, are a Australia's Government savings banks have \$204,871,324 on deposit. equal to \$49.55 per capita of the total population of the Commonwealth. The accounts average \$162.75 each. In 1906-07 the interest paid was \$5,506,104. In 1902-03 the total deposits were \$175,624,855, and the yearly interest

was \$4,265,346. Consul-General Miller of Yokohama reports that thirty-nine Japanese banks with a total capital of \$38,000,000 suspended last year. On March 31 the Japanese post office saving bank had \$46,400,000 on deposit, an increase of

\$722,000 in one year.

The Japanese cotton yarn guild in Shanghai has asked the cotton manufacturers in Japan to educe their production by one-half this year.

The petroleum deposits of India, including Burma. have scarcely been disturbed and the magnitude of the possible trade of India in petroleum products can hardly be estimated. In 1906-07 Burma produced 137,654,000 gallons and experted Surma produced 197,000,000 gallons and exported 55,796,000 gallons, all of it going to Indian ports.

Consular reports from all European countries tell of industrial depression, very heavy in some centres, owing to the decrease in American pur-

Coffee production in the Islands of Java and 447,628 pounds in 1907, Java's sugar output in 1907 amounted to 1,282,-705 tons, against 1,133,525 tons in 1906 and 1,110,549

Lived in Four Countles; Moved Only Once, From the Fayetteville Observer.
W. E. Murchison of Jonesboro enjoys the unique

and yet moved his residence only once.

That seems a puzzle, but it is quite simple. He was born and reared in Cumberland, and when Harnett was created out of Cumberland he found himself in Harnett. Afterward he moved to Moore county, and when the county of Lee was formed a few months ago he found that he was residing in Lee. and yet moved his residence only once.

No Dog He for Montclair! Pluto was regarding Cerberus.
"Think of the expense he would be in Montelair." he exclaimed. Herewith the purp began to bark with all three

The Law's Delay. Knicker-Her word is law. cker-Perhaps that is why it takes her so ong to get ready.

Notable Exception. Knicker-Republics are ungratefu